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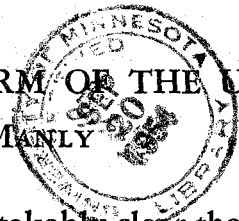

ABOLITION OR REFORM OF THE UN

By CHESLY MANLY

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT has made it unmistakably clear that it will permit no change in the United Nations charter by a proposed review conference, which the General Assembly is expected to call for late 1955 or early 1956. In this respect, the American people should be grateful to the Kremlin, for the UN peril to our liberties could be fatally increased by the proposals of the One Worlders for "strengthening" the organization.

Not a word, not a comma, not even a grammatical error in the charter can be changed without the consent of the Soviet Union. The charter could be completely revised, and used as an instrument to subvert the Constitution and American sovereignty, if the non-Communist members of the UN should withdraw and reorganize without the Soviet Union and its satellites. However, the Eisenhower Administration and the governments of other UN members, almost without exception, strongly oppose the expulsion of the Communists. Moreover, any such revision of the charter would require Senate approval.

The United World Federalists, the British Parliamentary Group for World Government, and other components of the world government movement have formulated elaborate plans for revision of the UN charter at the proposed review conference. Since the Eisenhower Administration is infected at the highest level by the world government virus, there would be cause for genuine alarm if the rulers of the Kremlin were willing to aggrandize the UN. Communist plans call for the amalgamation of the whole world into what Stalin called "a single state union," but the Communists will permit no strengthening of the UN until they are sure they can control it.

MILTON EISENHOWER, the President's brother and close political adviser, was the first chairman of the National Commission for UNESCO. Addressing a Kansas UNESCO conference on Dec. 12, 1947, he described the UN and its specialized agencies as "one more step in our halting, painful, but I think very real, progress towards genuine world government." Secretary of State Dulles signed a petition of Federal Union, Inc., appearing in the Washington *Star* of Jan. 5, 1942, which recommended a union of the so-called free peoples "so that from this nucleus may grow eventually a universal world government of, by and for the people."

A booklet issued by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace states: "As additional conventions and treaties are added to the constitutional system of the United

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Nations over the years, the member governments will be delegating more and more of their sovereignty to this world organization . . . The greater the success in reaching political settlements and adjustments, the faster will be the progress toward world rule of law and world government." When this booklet was issued in 1951, Dulles was chairman of the Carnegie Endowment, Dwight D. Eisenhower was a trustee and Alger Hiss had recently relinquished his job as president to serve a five-year prison term for perjury.

Last March 19, the *Manchester Guardian* attributed to the British Foreign Office the view that the Eisenhower Administration was prepared to yield too much to the demands of the world government apostles. The occasion for this report was the presentation to Selwyn Lloyd, a minister of state in the Foreign Office, of the proposals of the British Parliamentary Group for World Government for revision of the UN charter. The *Guardian* reported:

"The government has watched the development of national attitudes towards charter reform with some dismay. The United States Administration, which has been under much greater pressure from the Federalists than the British government, appears to the Foreign Office to have yielded perhaps too much. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, appears to be sticking too rigidly to the letter of the charter."

One of the large organizations supporting the Bricker Constitutional Amendment is drafting a pro-American plan for revision of the charter. In substance it seeks to continue the UN as a "voluntary organization of sovereign states," to divest it of its supranational pretensions, and especially to deprive it of any authority, by treaty or otherwise, to interfere in matters which are essentially domestic in character. If it could be adopted, this commendable plan would greatly lessen the danger of revolution by treaty, but its disregard of the realities can only be described as visionary. It is sufficient to mention only three insuperable obstacles: (1) the Eisenhower Administration will oppose it; (2) the other non-Communist governments in the UN will oppose it; (3) if such a plan were adopted, the Soviet Union would veto it.

Supporters of the Bricker Amendment apparently believe that the plans of the One Worlders cannot be combatted successfully by a negative approach and must be opposed by a "constructive alternative." It would be just as logical to say: "Cancer is a horrible disease, but an uncompromising negativism will not defeat it. We must have an alternative."

THE UN is inherently evil and cannot be reformed by changes in its charter. Its character is determined by the minds and hearts of the men who control its member governments, and not by a written formula. There is something monstrous about the idea of associating in a pretended peace organization with the Godless mass murderers of the Kremlin, who have enslaved one-third of the human race and vowed to bring us all under their yoke. Moscow accepted the UN only to mask and facilitate its program for

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world domination. Stalin, in *Problems of Leninism,* wrote: "A revolutionist may sponsor a reform because he sees in it a means for linking up constitutional action with unconstitutional action, because he feels he can make use of it as a screen behind which he can strengthen his clandestine work . . ."

In a talk to visiting members of Congress on May 8, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States representative to the UN, opposed the admission of Communist China on the ground that the UN "is founded on a moral sanction." It is not a place "in which the virtuous and the criminal sit side by side without regard to whether they are virtuous or not, or criminal or not," said Lodge. But the United States and the Soviet Union do sit side by side in the UN. If this is not a case of the virtuous and the criminal sitting side by side, then it follows that either the Soviet Union is virtuous or the United States is criminal. Such is the logical — and moral — destitution of modern Fausts who try to justify pacts with the devil.

The proper course for the United States with respect to the UN is suggested in the first Epistle of the Apostle Paul to Timothy: "Perverse disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness: from such withdraw thyself."

ARTICLE 109 of the UN charter states that a proposal for a general conference to review its provisions shall be placed on the agenda of the tenth annual session of the General Assembly (in 1955), and the conference shall be held if it is so decided by a majority vote of the Assembly and by the votes of any seven members of the Security Council. Any alteration of the charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified by two-thirds of the UN members, "including all the permanent members of the Security Council."

Last Nov. 27, the Soviet bloc voted against a resolution directing the Secretary General to prepare documentary material for the assistance of governments in deciding whether to vote for a review conference. Mr. Morozov, the Soviet delegate, viewed this simple resolution as a threat not only to the UN but to world peace. Any proposal for reviewing the charter, he said, could "result only in weakening and undermining the organization and increasing international tension."

Testifying before a Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee last Jan. 18, Dulles said the charter review conference "should be welcomed as a means of strengthening the UN" but should not be used to undermine or disrupt it by pressing differences of opinion too far. What he meant, apparently, was that the Communists should not be forced out.

Dulles recommended elimination of the veto with respect to the admission of new members. He complained that Soviet vetoes had excluded 14 non-Communist states. The Russians have offered to take nine non-Communist and five Communist states simultaneously. They favor package deals.

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Dulles advocated elimination of the veto with respect to proposals for the pacific settlement of disputes. This would serve no useful purpose. The Communist countries, France, Israel, the Arab states and other UN members have not hesitated to defy Security Council and General Assembly recommendations which they opposed.

Finally, Dulles suggested the possibility of a weighted voting system in the General Assembly, which would take into account "population, resources, etc." This could be disastrous for the United States. A dozen non-Communist Asian and African nations, with a combined population of 600,000,000, abstain from voting or vote with the Communists in almost every Cold War dispute. Under the Dulles formula, the United States would no longer be able to register statistical victories by equating El Salvador with India, Honduras with Pakistan and Haiti with Indonesia. Red China's admission to the UN would increase the combined population of countries voting with the Soviet Union to more than half of the human race.

Dulles attributed the Security Council's "inability to function as designed" to "the abuse by the Soviet Union of its so-called veto power." It has "not proved practicable," he said, for the Council to organize the armed forces, assistance and facilities, which were supposed to be placed at its disposal under Article 43 of the charter. One wonders whether Dulles would go before the Senate now, if the Kremlin should suddenly offer to cooperate in the organization of a UN army, and request approval of an agreement to place American armed forces under the command of the Security Council's Military Staff Committee, with a Soviet general taking his turn as chairman.

Actually, the UN *could* do anything the charter authorizes it to do, including the use of armed force, in spite of the veto in the Security Council. No Soviet veto prevented the other non-Communist countries from sending more than token forces to Korea to assist the United States, which bore nineteen-twentieths of the UN burden, according to Sir Winston Churchill. No Soviet veto impeded the efforts of American military commanders in Korea to defeat the Chinese Communists, which would have permitted unification of Korea – the stated war aim of the UN. That was done by the Anglo-Indian appeasement bloc in the State Department.

As Dulles told the Senate subcommittee, the so-called "Uniting for Peace" Resolution of 1950 authorizes the General Assembly to call for armed forces to resist aggression whenever the Security Council is obstructed by a veto. The UN's unanswered calls for more help in Korea, however, suggested a certain resemblance between the "Uniting for Peace" resolution and the boast of Glendower in Shakespeare's *King Henry IV,* that he can "call spirits from the vasty deep."

Hotspur rejoins: "Why, so can I, or so can any man; but will they come when you do call for them?" If Dulles thinks they would have come, why didn't he ask the General Assembly to call for "united action" in Indo-China?

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HUMAN EVENTS

FRANK C. HANIGHEN, *Editor* — *Contributing Editors:* FRANK CHODOROV, WILLIS J. BALLINGER

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Portent of Maine: The first election of the campaign has generated no little gloom in GOP party circles here, despite the brave comments of the National Chairman. The outlook, of course, should be nowhere nearly as discouraging as the Democratic boasts suggest. The result in Maine was influenced heavily by the local trend — which was "get rid of the unpopular GOP governor." But study of what happened in Maine does offer two lessons which the Republican high command for the nation must draw if the party is to avoid defeat in November.

(1) The GOP fought the Maine campaign on the basis of support for the President. The result has demonstrated that Eisenhower's asserted irresistible popularity can not overcome local liabilities — as experience in the past with other Presidents has shown. Roosevelt made the mistake of assuming the contrary in 1938; Woodrow Wilson in 1918. Unless the White House staff quickly revises its immoderate confidence in Ike's popular appeal, trouble looms.

(2) The sins of the White House against the party were visited on GOP candidates in the last forty-eight hours. HUMAN EVENTS has been informed by telephone conversations with well-informed Republicans on the spot that the party machinery did not function properly. Our informants remark that one astonishing fact was the failure to solicit funds. One of the congressional candidates termed the party lethargy "just indescribable." Others noted that what they called "party lassitude" was a manifest characteristic throughout the state, in rural areas and small towns as well as in the cities.

In off-year elections, the party workers assume more importance than in presidential years. Unless these workers not only receive, but also anticipate rewards from the Federal Administration, they tend to lose interest in candidates for the national legislature. Republican politicos in Washington have frequently warned that failure of the Eisenhower Administration to "take care of the party," in patronage and favors, would bring very negative results in the fall elections. No Federal Administration in political history has so strikingly failed in this respect, it is agreed among observers here.

In the past week, one vivid instance was noted. At the beginning of the Ike Administration, a certain number of federal jobs was supposed to be left open — unhampered by Civil Service regulations — to political appointments. But now it is clear that even in this category, the Republican party has not benefited. The Civil Service column of the Washington *Post* on September 10 said:

"The CSC [Civil Service Commission] Chairman Philip Young reports that only 850 of the 1050 political Schedule C jobs are filled. A study of the jobs, he says, shows that 47 per cent of them are filled by people who were on the payroll prior to January 1953, when the Eisenhower Administration came into power and only 26 per cent of them are filled with new appointees."

Politicos here, contemplating this picture in connection with the Maine results, wonder how zealously will party workers support congressional candidates in other states, when November 2 rolls around.

Not Merely Gossip: When Sen. Knowland made public his wire to Eisenhower urging a break in relations with Soviet Russia over the shooting down of our Navy plane, he angered the White House — perhaps intentionally, as one story goes. It is claimed that White House assistants had written letters to extreme "liberal" GOP Senators urging them to work for the ousting of Knowland as Republican leader in the next session and his replacement by Sen. Ferguson. A copy of one of the letters, it is said, fell into

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the hands of Knowland and he did not feel in a mood to play the game politely when the Navy plane incident occurred. Also, he reportedly told colleagues: "There are only two men to whom I would yield the leadership — Senator John Bricker of Ohio and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire."

● In New Jersey, many have noted what John O'Donnell said about GOP Senatorial Candidate Clifford Case in his column of August 5 in the *New York Daily News*, widely circulated in New Jersey: "Case was the CIO's and ADA's pet Republican while in Congress and the only individual singled out by the late Sen. Robert Taft for his personal scorn. Taft, unlike many of his angered supporters, took a cold, unemotional view toward those who cost him the presidential nomination in '52 — such personalities as New York's Governor Dewey, the present Attorney General Brownell and others. But New Jersey's Case was singled out alone for Taft's heartfelt denunciation. 'Case,' said Taft before and after the Eisenhower election, 'is the only man among my opponents I cannot find it possible to forgive or forget'."

● A gentleman, for twenty years high in Republican councils, asked: "Who is Mr. X? Who is the White House adviser who has deliberately been shaping Administration political policies so that the Republicans will be beaten in the congressional elections?" After the Maine results, the question takes on even more point.

Quemoy and Formosa: The real low-down on Quemoy — according to our military sources — is that the island is not worth the risk of a war. It is neither — contrary to assertions by many in the press — necessary to the Red Chinese if they want to capture Formosa, nor to the Nationalist Chinese if they want to stage a big landing on the Chinese mainland. Our sources say — left wing commentators here have inflated the value of Quemoy so that, now, if we or the Nationalists abandon it to the Reds, we will seem to have suffered a great defeat in the war of nerves.

As for Formosa, it is believed that the Red threat to capture it is a bluff. Our Seventh Fleet could take care of the surface sea warfare, without any trouble; and our Air Force (18 wings) based on Japan, the Philippines and Okinawa could easily establish air supremacy over the area and defeat the weaker Red air force. These units would have to be mobilized, if we intend to guard Formosa.

The Last Straw: From unimpeachable sources we learn that the following advice is being given to the President by the White House staff:

(1) Under no circumstances must the President's peace program be interfered with before the fall elections take place.

(2) Even if the Red Chinese launch an all-out attack on Formosa, the Administration must be careful not to give any direct military aid to Chiang and his Nationalist forces. Should such an attack come, the Seventh U.S. Fleet now guarding Formosa and American air power must be immediately immobilized.

Around town the question is asked: "Have the Red Chinese got wind of this and are they planning to attempt a conquest of Formosa before the fall elections, counting on the probability that Ike will preserve his peace program by immobilizing American military support?" The Scripps-Howard newspapers on September 10 reported that "the Red invasion of Formosa will be launched before election day in the United States [November 2] when the full extent of American action might be complicated by political considerations."

Censure: Legal observers here comment on what they call the wretched deportment of the Watkins Committee sitting on the resolutions of censure against Senator McCarthy. One all-important question in any considerations of a committee on censure is: what are Senatorial precedents? Yet, Watkins gavelled out the attempt of McCarthy's counsel to enter examples of what Senators have done in the past similar to actions of the Wisconsin man which have drawn criticism. Thus, Watkins himself several years ago signed a report of a committee urging government workers to come forward with evidence of disloyalty.

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Justice Black, when head of a Senate investigating committee in the Thirties, did not boggle at a War Department confidential stamp. Senator Williams of Delaware whose work exposing corruption in the Executive branch has drawn wide praise received confidential reports. Yet, these instances were ruled out by the committee on censure. One veteran reporter watching the hearings remarked that this takes on the form of "another Dreyfus case."

Who Do You Know: Or should it be whom? Anyhow, you know at least one person who ought to be reading HUMAN EVENTS. Send us his name and address, so that we may contact him. A hundred names would be better. (We promise not to mention your name in writing prospects.)

Statisticians Praise Administration: The experts who furnish the statistical medical charts on the economic health of American business, The American Statistical Association, gave small comfort to Democratic candidates — such as Sen. Paul Douglas — who have been predicting a collapse of business. The statisticians at their recent meeting in Montreal gave high credit to the Administration by declaring that "an environment favorable to greater economic activity by the patient had been created." They pointed out that the "stability of the price level over the past two years and particularly during the past six months has built a new confidence between buyer and seller and a restored sense of value in market offerings."

Martin Gainsbrugh, Chief Economist of the National Industrial Conference Board, was reported to "have voiced the sentiments of a substantial majority of economic statisticians when he found that the main planks of the Eisenhower economic program contributed toward expansion of economic activity."

Gainsbrugh said that the tax relief granted in 1954 had had a significant effect on business activity; that the incentives to investment provided by the depreciation sections of the 1954 tax law and the somewhat more favorable treatment of dividend income had already exerted an expansionary influence on equipment industries.

The overall verdict of the Convention was that the health of the patient under the Eisenhower Administration has been such that "the medicine men in Washington can take satisfaction."

Out of 'Liberal' Mouths: Against the backdrop of what some observers here call the "stacked deck" Watkins Committee considering censure of Joe McCarthy, the editorial world is astonished by an extraordinary development: a "liberal" organ has debunked arguments of its own set on "McCarthyism." The "liberal" *New Republic* — which with the *Nation* — has shaped "liberal" thought in this country, indeed shaped the major policies of this country for the past few decades, on August 23 ran an article entitled "McCarthy and Hitler—A Delusive Parallel," by Will Herberg.

The *New Republic* writer says bluntly: "The fact is that the entire enterprise of trying to turn McCarthy into another Hitler and McCarthyism into an American brand of Fascism is not only utterly false in the terms of American reality; it is, as the *Commonweal* [Catholic weekly] at the time pointed out in rebuking Senator Flanders, a venture into 'McCarthyism Against McCarthy'!" Herberg remarks what HUMAN EVENTS has pointed out: "If one thing is clear," says Herberg, "in this whole murky business of McCarthy and McCarthyism, it is that Joe McCarthy has never shown the least inclination to racial and religious discrimination, let alone anti-Semitism" and he suggests that Senator Flanders should be careful in view of some of his own statements. The writer also disposes of the childish comparison of McCarthy with Huey Long and shows that the Wisconsin man is not a "totalitarian demagogue."

The *New Republic* piece also concedes what many supporters of McCarthy have noted that — as Herberg puts it — McCarthy is not "out to build an organization . . . He has no machine, no party, no press, no agitators, no organization builders and he doesn't seem to want any. He operates with himself alone

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. . . ." Partisans of McCarthy in Washington have always denied that the Wisconsin Senator ever nourished any ambition for the Presidency — as so many journalists of the Left slyly alleged, obviously eyeing eagerly a potential anti-Catholic wave against McCarthy.

The *New Republic* contributor perhaps reveals why the "liberals" are probably scared of their own work and now wish to reconsider and backtrack. He remarks that "Joe McCarthy is to a large extent the 'creature of his enemies'. They have acted as if driven by some inner compulsion to build up McCarthy and McCarthyism as a force in the land. Automatically, they have rushed to the defense of everyone Joe McCarthy attacks, apparently on the principle that if Joe McCarthy attacks anyone, he must be innocent, and in case after case they have had to backtrack most ingloriously, discrediting themselves and leaving the field to their hated enemy . . . . he stands for no cause, no program." He is "just a swashbuckler."

It probably has not occurred to the *New Republic* that McCarthy is actually a courageous Senator, in the fine tradition of Senators Wheeler and Tom Walsh, the "fighting prosecutor" who tries to perform his constitutional duty in ferreting out Communists and security risks in the Executive branch, as Wheeler strove to expose the corruptionists in the Executive in the Twenties.

Compounding The Shortage: The *Wall Street Journal* has given us a preview of Export-Import Bank plans to make exporting easier for American producers of capital goods, including firms which have not heretofore sold abroad. This is to be done through "exporter credits." Exporters, it is said, are finding the competition tougher abroad. Foreign governments are alleged to be helping their own exporters sell in the less developed areas through the use of public credit and guaranties. So why shouldn't our government do likewise?

"Our idea," an Eximbank official says, "is first to see if we can't help these exporters hold their own against this stiffer foreign competition. But we do want to do more than hold our own; we think it's healthier if we can gradually increase U.S. exports. We're picking on capital goods exports as the exports to help because we think these goods will help other countries to help themselves, and thus they'll be able to gradually buy more American goods of all kinds."

This sounds fine until we reflect that for years and at a cost of billions of dollars we have been trying to liquidate the outside world's "dollar shortage," meaning the excess of our exports over our imports. It has been dinned into us that we sell too much and buy too little abroad. So here comes the Eximbank using public money to build up our exports bigger and BIGGER. How will our fine foreign friends earn the dollars to pay back what they already owe good old Uncle Sam and his children and also "buy more American goods?"

The British Loan, the Marshall Plan, etc., have furnished competing foreign industry with the best we could offer in modern plant and knowhow: free to them from us. If the latest Eximbank business-subsidy scheme goes through, as it doubtless will, logically it should be followed by another Marshall Plan, to enable our competitors to compete with us. No wonder that it is rumored that Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey, with his sound concept of economics, wanted the Eximbank under his own Department.

Segregation In Reverse: In Nashville, the "segregation issue" has apparently gone into reverse according to a UP dispatch of September 11. Fiske University, a school for Negroes in the city, has refused to admit three white students for the coming school term. The students are the offspring of white professors at Fiske University — and in the case of two — the Board of Admissions of the University has now turned them down twice.

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